World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXVIII, No. 6 June, 1952

PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

"HOPE MAKETH NOT ASHAMED"

A FAMILIAR REACTION to the current world scene is similar to Job's lament: "My days are spent without hope." Our age of anxiety moves people to despair.

The extremely hazardous aspects of the international situation are indeed legion — the fearful prospect of atomic war, the very real possibility of more countries succumbing to the false blandishments of communism, the recurrence of stubborn disagreements between nations, the provincial discrimination of a McCarran bill.

But there are also valid grounds for hope. To find them we must, with the utmost realism, appraise both the dangers and opportunities that face us, for example, in three areas: Korea, attacks on the UN, and world economic development.

IN JUNE 1950 the United Nations, under the leadership of the United States, began a military action in Korea to stop aggression. When this action was fervently acclaimed by the American people, they may have expected that it would be quickly successful. As it drags along month after month and the truce negotiations are jeopardized by stalemate, a mood of impatience has apparently seized this country. We need sharply to remind ourselves that the United Nations resisted aggression in Korea in order to activate the principle of collective security. If that principle was valid in June 1950, it is valid today. The validity of a principle is not affected by shifts in military fortunes or by dragging truce negotiations.

There is ample basis in the Korean action for hope without illusion. For the first time in the history of mankind, a new method in international affairs has been initiated, supported by 53 UN member and two non-member nations. (In 1950 the USA Congress endorsed the action with only one dissenting vote.) If this method of collective security is successfully carried through and if it is further developed with imagination, it can become a fateful factor in the establishment of a larger measure of world order. It may indeed become the decisive factor in averting general war.

We should feel hope that the method of collective security is actually being used, even while deploring the casualties which have been and are being suffered in Korea. These sacrifices are, we must realize, being made in order to avoid the incalculably greater losses in life, property and values of another global war.

A SECOND BASIS for realistic hope at this time is found in the response of USA citizens to the attacks being made upon the UN and its agencies. Since our national interest can be protected today only in so far as our government increases its participation with other nations in international organizations and regional agreements, many of these attacks are vicious and irresponsible.

Leaders who have traveled across the country in recent months testify, however, to the healthy and democratic response of the USA citizenry to these attacks provided they have been given the facts about the vast and significant work of the UN. The people apparently will not let the wool be pulled over their eyes by isolationist and neo-fascist groups, even though they rightly weigh carefully the legitimate criticisms directed at the UN and do not blink at its weaknesses and mistakes. While we have every right to feel satisfaction about the generally intelligent response of the American people to the work of the UN, we must also realize the urgent necessity of immediately developing a deeper understanding of the vital world role played by the United Nations today.

THE WESTERN WORLD'S EFFORTS to spur, on a global scale, economic and social development provides a third basis for hope. It has become a truism that a viable world order can be built only as means are found to help all peoples achieve their social and economic aspirations. We now know that world peace is impossible so long as vast numbers of the earth's peoples are hungry, sick, ignorant and oppressed. Neither governments in the Western world, nor private business, nor voluntary agencies have begun to do enough for the social and economic development of the world.

We are, however, justified in feeling hope because more and more people in the Western world recognize that they must assist, with all the resources they can muster, the peoples of the world in their endeavors to achieve political independence, improved living conditions and basic human rights. At the same time we must vastly increase our contribution, both financial and moral, to achieve these ends.

Hope spun out of illusions is obviously fatuous. But valid hope lifts us above despair and releases energies that may yet help us to heal the sickness of our time.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

UNITED NATIONS WEEK
October 19-25, 1952

Synagogues and churches can fire the imagination, deepen the thinking, and make invincible the will of their people for world order through the United Nations. This is a long-term process, but during UN Week it can be dramatized and thus make an impact on the entire community.

To aid religious groups in arranging significant and effectual United Nations Week programs, The Church Peace Union has issued an 8-page leaflet entitled: *UNITED NATIONS WEEK: Program Suggestions for Churches, Synagogues and Other Religious Organizations.* Single copy, free; 100 copies, $1.00; discount for quantity orders. Order from The Church Peace Union, 170 East 64th Street, New York 21.

Dr. Atkinson's West Coast Trip

The late Nehemiah Boynton, for years a leading pastor in Greater New York, used to say: "I love New York City, but too many of us here believe that the United States is bounded on the West by the Hudson River." This quip is, of course, an exaggeration, but it is too true to be humorous. In the last few years California has doubled its population and is now the second state, in point of population, in the United States. The other Western and Mid-Western states have also achieved a new importance in our national life.

On a recent trip through the West I found, particularly in California, much apprehension as to the future, owing to the geographical position she occupies with her sister states of Oregon and Washington. To them the problems of Asia are closer and seem more important than those in Central Europe. Here, as in the Middle West, there is much criticism of the Korean military action, popularly referred to as "Truman's war".

Coupled with this feeling is an even more dangerous reaction — namely, the growing scepticism as to the future of the United Nations. The slogan, "Get the US out of the UN and the UN out of the US", is popular in many circles, some of them rather influential. Isolationist groups are hard at work stirring up hate and setting group against group, neighbor against neighbor. The "isolationist newspapers" throughout the West and Middle West have, almost without exception, turned again to their old campaign of smearing every group that thinks in terms of a peaceful and friendly world. Just now there is a recrudescence of the neo-fascist hate-mongers who were so strong during an earlier day. They are focusing their wrath upon the United Nations, and particularly against some of its agencies — especially the Commission on Human Rights and Unesco.

I talked with many prominent people who deprecate much of this propaganda but attributed it in part to the "heat and hurrah" of the national election. One question seems to them of paramount importance — will the United States expend so much energy and money in protecting our East Coast and Europe that we will not have enough funds available to help defend the West Coast? It is commonly held that if war comes again, it will begin in Europe. Whether the war is won or lost, they feel the devastation would be so great that multitudes of hungry, desolate people in Asia would turn to communism or to any other system that would promise them aid and consideration.

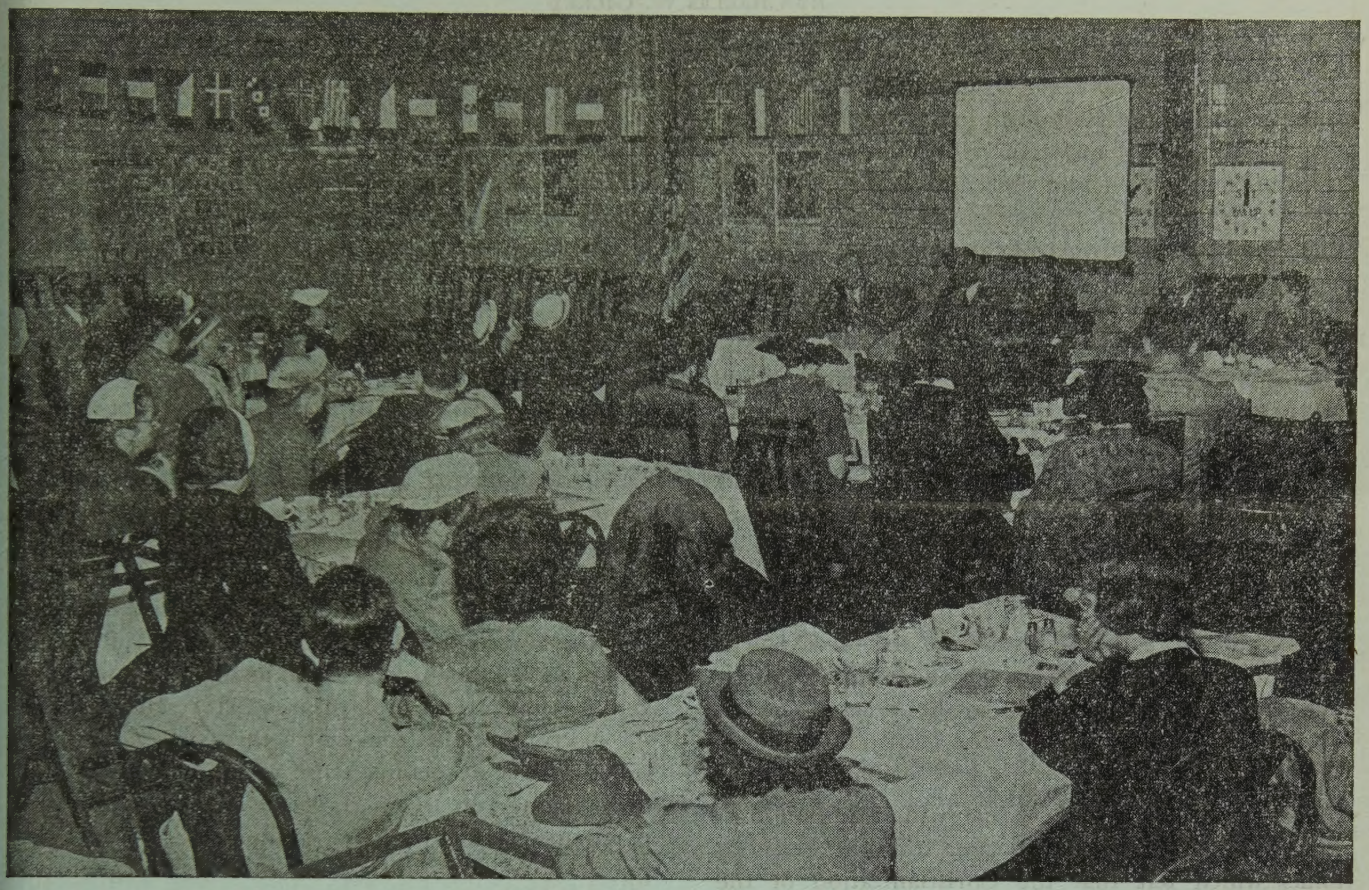
One thing is certainly evident — large numbers of people in every part of the country, and throughout the world, are turning to religion. Church statistics are not always reliable, but it is noticeable in all the cities that the church services are being more fully attended than in recent years. What significance this return to the church has, or how far religion will be able to help in this world crisis, remains to be seen. However, I think any fair observer feels that whatever the motive, whether it be caused by disillusionment of the promises of secularism, fear of war, a new emphasis upon religion and life, or a genuine revival and a turning of the people to God for help, it is certainly a movement away from a negative attitude to a positive spiritual approach to our problems.

The Ninth Annual Institute of Race Relations

From June 30 to July 12, 1952 at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, citizens, foreigners, leaders, teachers, students — all interested in human relations will have the opportunity to join in the vital inter-group experience provided by the Ninth Annual Institute of Race Relations. This Institute seeks to train leaders for intelligent understanding and practical action in solving issues of civil and human rights.

The nation's foremost consultants and authorities will lead the wide variety of lectures, panels, discussions and seminars. This method, combined with free exchange of ideas and analysis in special clinics and informal gatherings, will give a body of knowledge and techniques both in the social sciences and actual working conditions. By substituting persuasion and patience and persistence for force, common values and meanings will, it is hoped, emerge, thus providing deeper insight and direction for future progress and social change on the community, national and world wide levels. Cost — $80.00. Address inquiries to Robert C. Sweet, Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee.

A UNITED NATIONS WORKSHOP IN ACTION



The evening session of the UN Workshop at Fort Wayne. The panel members (from left to right) are Dr. Hampton Adams, Dr. A. William Loos, and Mr. John R. Inman, who were on the workshop team; and Mr. E. H. Kilbourne, toastmaster at the dinner, with two other Fort Wayne leaders. Father William Lester, who offered the invocation and Judge John H. Logan, local chairman, are seated among the workshop participants.

Seven regional United Nations Workshops were recently conducted in Indiana. The workshops were cooperatively arranged by the Indiana Council of Churches, The Church Peace Union, and local interchurch and interfaith groups.

Each workshop consisted of an afternoon session at which the social and economic work of the UN was considered and an evening session for the discussion of the political and security work. Immediately after the dinner, several UN films were shown, depicting particularly the vast humanitarian undertakings of the world organization. The afternoon and evening sessions were so planned that the bulk of time was used for discussion among the panel members and all the participants in the workshop. Addresses were brief.

At both the afternoon and evening sessions a panel of six to eight people took part. On each panel were several local leaders in addition to the four members of the workshop team. The team members were: Dr. Hampton Adams, Minister of Union Avenue Christian Church, St. Louis, Missouri; Dr. James A. Crain, Executive Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare of the Disciples of Christ; Dr. O. Walter Wagner, Executive Director of the Metropolitan Church Federation of Greater St. Louis; Mr. John R. Inman, Assistant Secretary of The Church Peace Union and Dr. A. William Loos, Education Secretary. Dr. Adams closed each workshop with an address on "The Leader's Task in the Local Community".

It was found that considerable opposition to the United Nations and its agencies has arisen in local communities. Therefore it was especially valuable to have opportunity for free and full discussion where there was a chance for everyone to raise questions and express his opinions. In general, opposition to the UN seemed to be based primarily on misunderstanding of or lack of knowledge about the United Nations.

Dr. Ralph L. Holland, General Secretary of the Indiana Council of Churches, was the state chairman for the workshop series.

THE LONGER PERSPECTIVES OF RELIGION

By CHARLES W. GILKEY

For five months this past winter the writer has been serving as interim minister of Central Union Church (Congregational) in Honolulu. It has been one of the richest and happiest experiences of a life-time in the Christian ministry — and especially revealing in the longer perspectives it has suggested on the ways of working in human history of the God with Whom "a thousand years are as one day"; Who, when His servants have sown in His name during their own lifetime the living seed of their Christian convictions and dedications, often gives to that seed in later generations an unexpected harvest.

As is widely known, the Christian gospel was carried to the then "Sandwich Islands" between 1820 and 1850 by successive groups of Congregational missionaries from New England, who made the long voyage of 18,000 miles by sailing ships around Cape Horn in from 118 to 148 days. Many of the Hawaiian royal family, and more of their subjects, embraced Christianity at that time. It was the native Hawaiian church that sent its own missionaries to the more dangerous Micronesian islands. By 1870 the Christianization of the Islands seemed well on the way to completion.

The initiative in the gradual withdrawal of missionary support around 1870 came from the Board at home, which felt that the Christianization of the Islands was then so far advanced that their missionary funds should thenceforth be used for needier fields in the Far East. The Board suggested that if possible their representatives remain for the guidance of the native church — but on a stipend that would be gradually reduced and presently cease; and that they emulate the example of Paul in finding means of self-support for themselves and their families. Some of the more resourceful missionaries, faced with this prospect, went into sugar- and pineapple-raising, as did many others; and out of these beginnings developed the two great economic resources of the Islands in the 20th century.

A MINIMUM OF RACIAL PREJUDICE

The Board at home could hardly have foreseen that out of the rapid development of sugar and pineapple plantations would arise the need for manual labor on a large scale; supplied at first from China, then from Japan, and latterly from the Philippines. Unlike the slave labor on the earlier American mainland, none of these unskilled workers came against their will, and most have steadily bettered their status and prospects. Some were Christians when they came, and more became such: so that Christian Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino churches, as well as the earlier Hawaiian churches, are all part of the present religious scene.

Any visitor from the mainland, finding himself in the midst of such a diversified population, and noting that not only segregation, but racial prejudice and tension, seem to be at a minimum among them, and that not only inter-racial cooperation and good will but increasing inter-marriage, seem to be generally accepted, begins to wonder presently *why* the Islands which have not yet secured their much-desired statehood, whose Nisei sons meanwhile made such an impressive military record in American uniform, should be at least a generation and possibly a century ahead of us on the mainland in their racial relationships.

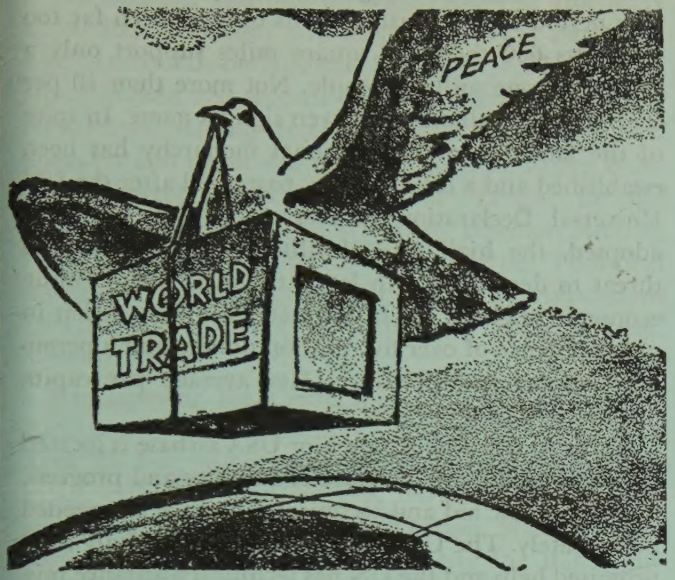
THE GROWTH OF AUTHENTIC ECUMENICITY

American history and *mores* are much too complicated to admit of any single or simple explanations. But after months in the Islands, one begins to suspect that American racial attitudes have been complicated if not indeed infected, by the obvious historical fact that the ancestors of one of our largest distinct racial groups were brought here much against their will, and kept for generations in slavery: so that resentment over the discriminations from which their descendants still suffer, and a deepening sense of guilt (conscious or unconscious) on the part of racial groups that still claim superiority over them, combine to keep our body politic infected with attitudes that will long disturb the relations, not only between these two groups, but between all other racial groups as well.

The Islands have been able to produce new and promising fruit from ancient Christian seeds. I have myself visited two successful and progressive sugar plantations where all the races in the community — including even the *haole* (white) managers at the top — worship together in one church, under the leadership in each case of a highly trained and very able Nisei minister. Central Union Church, originally a *haole* group, now has not only a completely interracial choir, church school, and daily pre-school, but is steadily receiving new members from many races — as the Church of the Crossroads has done from the beginning. Central Union has just elected as its first Oriental deacon a Chinese physician who long ago married a *haole* wife — without raising a ripple in either regard.

All of which is simply to say that in spite of theological and denominational divisions like those with which we on the mainland are so familar, the ecumenical Christian movement of our time is producing in the Islands a kind of local but very authentic ecumenicity, "where there is neither Greek nor Jew . . . Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free; but Christ is all and in all." (Col. 3:11)

—DR. GILKEY, *a trustee of The Church Peace Union, is the former Dean of the Chapel, University of Chicago.*



— BURCK in *The Chicago Sun-Times*

"Cargo Plane"

A FREER WORLD TRADE

The stimulation of a freer world trade has a direct relationship to world order and international peace. The present tendency of the United States to multiply trade restrictions and increasingly to use the so-called "escape clause" in its reciprocal trade law is damaging the healthy development of world trade. This trend, moreover, is causing the USA to violate commitments made under international agreements, and therefore has far-reaching moral aspects.

* * *

Britain has added her voice to those of the Continental countries to remind the United States politely but firmly that American import restrictions and threats of new import restrictions violate United States commitments under international agreements, negate United States statements of its own international economic interests and threaten to nullify completely the progress Europe has made during the past few years toward a reasonable degree of economic balance with the world.

— MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN
in *The New York Times*

* * *

The USA assumed leadership in forming the provisional International Trade Organization and in promoting the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Both the USA and western European countries signed this agreement. The understanding was that the USA would make tariff reductions to encourage imports and would use quota restrictions only in emergencies. Thus a concerted effort was being made to help Europe earn enough dollars so that it could develop more viable national economies. By now raising tariff walls against imports from Europe, the USA is reneging on these agreements. In this way our country actually weakens the free world.

* * *

Even if it is assumed that the cold war must be fought with the USSR and its satellites on the trade front as on every other, there still remains the question of using freer trade to build up the cooperative strength of the free world. This need not be confined to the reduction of tariffs and quotas. Important steps might be taken to allocate scarce materials and to develop their production. From the viewpoint of the United States, a freer trading policy would enable us to function as the manufacturing and mobilizing center of the free world — as we did under lend-lease arrangements when trade barriers were lifted.

— J. B. CONDLIFFE
International Conciliation, December 1951

* * *

If a free world is to be built — a world that can resist the strains and tensions of the atomic age — economic nationalism must go. A stable world order will emerge only as economic cooperation increases between nations. Since Congress passed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in 1934, the USA has, in theory and upon many occasions in practice, transcended its deeply entrenched economic nationalism. The time has now come when we must think and act only in terms of freer world trade. This imperative stems from our national interest as well as from our traditional humanitarian concern for the welfare of other peoples.

* * *

Right now our trade affairs are rushing toward some sort of crisis. Our European friends are losing patience with what seems to them, and is, an inconsistent policy. Simultaneously the Kremlin is holding out the tempting bit of increased and profitable trade with Russia and her satellites. Much of the claimed achievement of the recent Moscow economic conference can be written off as propaganda. Many of the contracts allegedly entered into there will never be fulfilled. What cannot be written off is the enormous appeal of stepped-up trade with Russia to thousands of businessmen in Germany, Japan, Britain and throughout Western Europe.

If we shut our eyes to this ominous development, we shall pay dearly in the end. We have, in short, reached the point in our foreign-trade policy where we must either fish or cut bait. We cannot temporize and improvise much longer.

— BENJAMIN L. MASSE
America, May 24, 1952

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

The Bricker Resolution

The Bricker Resolution (S.J.Res.130) has serious implications for the conduct of United States foreign policy. Hearings on the resolution are currently being held before the Senate Judiciary Committee under the chairmanship of Senator Pat McCarran. In effect this proposed amendment to the Constitution would weaken the executive treaty-making powers and make almost impossible the reaching of executive agreements with other nations.

At an Executive Committee meeting of The Church Peace Union on May 21, 1952, the following resolution was adopted:

> The Church Peace Union records its opposition to S.J.Res.130, "joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties and executive agreements", commonly called the Bricker Resolution, for the following reasons:
>
> 1. The existing Constitution of the United States provides adequate safeguards against the encroachment of treaties or executive agreements on the rights of United States citizens.
>
> 2. Our government, in order best to serve the national interest, must frequently participate with other nations in international organizations. S.J. Res.130 would prohibit many treaties of arbitration and conciliation which must rely on commissions and tribunals of an international nature and would nullify all agreements to refer disputes to the International Court of Justice. Further, it would seriously jeopardize the formation or continued existence of such international organizations as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United Nations.
>
> We strongly urge that the Congress, the President, and the courts of the United States hold uppermost the rights of the citizens of the United States together with the national interest and employ the existing constitutional machinery in protecting both.

Libya

The newest member of the family of nations is Libya. It is the first state to achieve sovereignty as a result of UN action. When the United States, France, Great Britain and the USSR failed to reach agreement on the future of the former Italian colony, the matter was laid before the General Assembly. The first plan discussed in the UN provided for a ten-year trusteeship period before independence. This was abandoned, however, and a UN Commissioner, Adrian Pelt, was given the task of helping Libya prepare for independence by 1952.

In view of Libya's stage of development, this two-year period of preparation seems to have been far too short. Its 680 thousand square miles support only a little over one million people. Not more than 10 per cent of the population can even sign its name. In spite of the fact that a constitutional monarchy has been established and a bill of rights, patterned after the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, has been adopted, the high rate of illiteracy poses a serious threat to democracy. No less a threat is the alarming economic plight of the infant state. She has a deficit in public finance of over five million dollars and a perennial adverse trade balance. Her average per capita income is $35.00 per year.

If this strategic land (a major USA airbase is located there) is to find any measure of stability and progress, both economic aid and technical assistance are needed immediately. The USA, Britain, France and Italy have promised help and the UN has technical assistance missions operating there. From the standpoint of USA national interest it is important that we prevent irresponsible nationalism on the one hand and, on the other, abject poverty from impeding orderly progress toward a stable democracy.

Security and Refugees

Wherever large masses of uprooted peoples are concentrated there is bound to be unrest and bitterness. The problem of almost 800 thousand Arab refugees has been a festering sore in the Near East since 1948. Deprived of their homes by the Arab-Israeli war, they remain unsettled, a source of friction that is a serious threat to peace. Arab states have been unwilling to admit them in any significant number. Crowded Israel, which has admitted 684 thousand refugees, or almost half of her total population, is unable to.

The Near East is, as it has been for centuries, one of the world's key strategic areas. In Western strategy it is part of a great defensive arc curving from Turkey through Egypt and across northern Africa to the Atlantic. Recognizing this, the proposed Mutual Security program allots $65 million to the UN program for the resettlement of Arab refugees, $76 million to Israel to aid her in resettling her almost 700 thousand refugees, and $55 million in economic aid and technical assistance to the Near East. It would indeed be short sighted and false economy to cut any of this proposed $196 million appropriation. Were we to do it, it would destroy all hope for even a semblance of a normal life for the Near East refugees. It would be a serious blow to one of the staunchest allies of the West, Israel. It would keep alive the burning hostility between Arab and Jew. Lastly, it would accelerate the obviously growing suspicion and dislike of the Arabs for the Western powers.

INSTITUTES ON WORLD PROBLEMS

The Summer Institute for Social Progress (formerly at Wellesley College) will this year meet at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., June 28 - July 12. Open to men and women of all vocations who are interested in making democracy work. $8.00 per day. Speakers and round-table leaders include Roger Baldwin, Director of the International League for the Rights of Man; Clark Eichelberger, Director, AAUN; Hugh Keenleyside, Director-General of the Technical Assistance Administration of the UN. Admissions Director: Mrs. Grant M. Palmer, 7 Hilltop Road, Weston, Mass.

Encampment for Citizenship is sponsored by the American Ethical Union, 2 West 64th Street, New York 23. For young people 17 to 23 of all racial, religious, economic and cultural backgrounds. Aim: to educate for effective democratic action. Held at Fieldston School, Riverdale, N. Y. Among the staff members are William G. Shannon, Algernon D. Black and Alice K. Pollitzer. $200 for six weeks.

Second United Nations Institute and Workshop, July 14 to 25, New Jersey State Teachers College, Upper Montclair, N. J. Participants will meet with staff members of the UN and recognized experts on the United Nations. Purpose: to create wider understanding of the UN and its work in meeting international problems. Mrs. Elvira K. Fradkin, Director. Three points graduate credit for satisfactory completion of the institute. $63, including room and board.

Colgate University's Fourth Annual Conference on American Foreign Policy, July 26-31, in Hamilton, N. Y. Participating in its program will be ambassadors of eight foreign countries: Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Korea, Pakistan, India, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. USA official State Department delegates to the conference are Assistant Secretary Willard L. Thorp, UN adviser Harry N. Howard, and W. Wendell Cleland of the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs. Ambassador Ernest A. Gross and Ambassador John C. Dreier will also participate. Special workshops, round tables, discussions and plenary sessions. Cost, about $50.

Shawnee Leadership Institute, Elfin Lake Camp, Wallingford, Vermont, August 17-31 is an intercultural camp for young people of all countries, races and faiths. Theme for this 18th annual session: "Citizen Responsibility in the World Community". Emphasis is placed upon social and recreational activities in which all may participate. Among this year's lecturers are Ira De A. Reid, Haverford College; Evelyn Adlerblum, School of Education, New York University; and John Powelson, staff member of the International Monetary Fund. Dr. Carl Henry Voss, Director, 110 Second Street, Towanda, Pa. $75 for two weeks.

Recommended Magazine Articles

Why Asians Hate the West by G. H. Hudson. (*Commentary,* May 1952.)

Mr. Hudson, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, analyzes the reasons why the democratic cause in Asia has not advanced since 1945. This extraordinarily perspicacious article deserves the widest possible reading.

Crisis in Foreign Trade by Benjamin L. Masse. (*America,* May 24, 1952.)

A discussion of current USA tariff policies, and the way in which they undercut our efforts to expand world trade.

Racial Patterns and the Churches by George D. Kelsey. (*Theology Today,* April 1952.)

A comprehensive and outstandingly excellent article on a vitally important subject.

Our Inexhaustible Resources by Eugene Holman. (*The Atlantic Monthly,* June 1952.)

The author, a geologist who has been president of Standard Oil (New Jersey) since 1944, defends the thesis that we have vast potential natural resources. We must not, he contends, moan about having dangerously depleted our resources but must rather exert our energies to constructively utilize them and find new ways of renewing them.

The Contribution of Nicholas John Spykman to the Study of International Politics by Edgar S. Furniss, Jr. (*World Politics,* April 1952.)

This article summarizes the writings of Nicholas John Spykman, a prophet whose truly significant contribution to the study of international relations has not been adequately recognized.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Time and Eternity by W. T. Stace. Princeton University Press. 1952. 169 pp. $3.00.

Greek Historical Thought by Arnold J. Toynbee. New American Library. 1952. 208 pp. 35 cents.

I Was Stalin's Prisoner by Robert A. Vogeler. Harcourt, Brace. 1952. 314 pp. $3.75.

The Genesis of Georges Sorel by James H. Meisel. George Wahr, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1951. 320 pp. $5.00.

Faith and Education by George A. Buttrick. Abingdon-Cokesbury, Nashville. 1952. 136 pp. $2.00.

Readings in International Relations ed. by F. H. Hartmann. McGraw-Hill. 1952. 303 pp. $3.50.

The Way to Wisdom by Karl Jaspers. Yale University Press. 1951. 208 pp. $3.00.

Geography of Korea by V. T. Zaichikov. Institute of Pacific Relations. 1952. 141 pp. $1.75.

Problems in American Government by Robert E. Lane. Prentice-Hall. 1952. 373 pp. $3.65.

Toward a General Theory of Human Judgment by Justus Buchler. Columbia University Press. 1951. 176 pp. $2.75.

The Sociology of Knowledge by Jacques J. Maquet. Beacon. 1951. 318 pp.

Conflict of Loyalties ed. by R. M. MacIver. Harper. 1952. 150 pp. $2.00.

The Truth About Yugoslavia by P. D. Ostovic. Roy. 1952. 300 pp. $3.50.

The Left Wing in Japanese Politics by Evelyn S. Colbert. Institute of Pacific Relations. 1952. 353 pp. $4.50.

Types of Religious Experience by Joachim Wach. University of Chicago Press. 1951. 275 pp. $3.50.

Tibetan Sky Lines by Robert B. Ekvall. Farrar, Straus and Young. 1952. 240 pp. $3.50.

Oswald Spengler by H. Stuart Hughes. Scribner's. 1952. 176 pp. $2.00.

The Theological Basis of Christian Pacifism by Charles E. Raven. Fellowship. 1951. 87 pp. $1.00.

Mr. President by William Hillman. Farrar, Straus and Young. 1952. 253 pp. $5.00.

SUGGESTED READING

The Judges and the Judged by Merle Miller. Doubleday. 1952. 220 pp. $2.50.

An objective, documented study of black-listing in radio and television — a report made for the American Civil Liberties Union. Important.

Foundations of World Organization: A Political and Cultural Appraisal ed. by Lyman Bryson, Louis Finkelstein, Harold D. Lasswell and R. M. MacIver. Harper. 1952. 498 pp. $4.00.

A highly stimulating symposium, based on the eleventh meeting of the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion.

Political Handbook of the World, 1952 ed. by Walter H. Mallory. Published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper. 229 pp. $3.50.

An exceedingly useful reference book for all who work in the field of international relations.

The Modern Rival of Christian Faith by Georgia Harkness, Abingdon-Cokesbury. 1952. 223 pp. $2.75.

An earnest plea for a reappraisal of Christianity as a guide for daily living and as an anchor of faith for the future.

Great Voices of the Reformation ed. by Harry Emerson Fosdick. Random House. 1952. 546 pp. $5.00.

An anthology which aims to present "the major emphases of Protestant thought from John Wycliffe to John Wesley".

A Catholic Speaks His Mind by Thomas Sugrue. Harper. 1952. 64 pp. $1.00.

A moving discussion of America's religious sectarianism—particularly the Catholic-Protestant conflict—written with deep sincerity and profound conviction. Catholic reviewers have criticized the book for its misconstruction of Catholic theology.

Documents on Fundamental Human Rights ed. by Zechariah Chafee. Harvard University Press. 1951. Pamphlet No. 1, 281 pp. $3.00; Pamphlet No. 2, 633 pp. $4.00.

Excellent source books, admirably organized.

Scientism, Man and Religion by D. R. G. Owen. Westminster. 1952. 208 pp. $3.50.

A discussion of the development of modern science and its relation to current social, political, and theological questions.

Witness by Whittaker Chambers. Random House. 1952. 808 pp. $5.00.

A detailed autobiography which has been called "the self-dramatization of a soul".

Living Without Hate by Alfred J. Marrow. Harper. 1951. 269 pp. $3.50.

A valuable aid for those who work with people. This study shows how the tensions of a group can be lessened when its members, working together, diagnose and try to solve their problems.

A History of Latvia by Alfred Bilmanis. Princeton University Press. 1951. 441 pp. $6.00.

A comprehensive history of a little known land. The late Mr. Bilmanis, formerly Latvian Minister to the USA, tells with commendable restraint the tragic story of his native land's unsuccessful attempts to secure lasting independence.

The Long Loneliness by Dorothy Day. Harper. 1952. 288 pp. $3.50.

A poignant account of the author's search through the years for God, her work in various movements from anarchism to communism, the turn to the Catholic Church and finally, her answer to the "long loneliness" through Peter Maurin and the Catholic Worker Movement.

Crusade by Roy F. Bergengren. Exposition. 1952. 378 pp. $3.75.

A fascinating story of the development of the credit union movement in North America.

China Handbook 1951 compiled by China Handbook Editorial Board. Pierce Book Company, New York. 603 pp. $6.50.

An indexed reference work of particular value to specialists in the field of international affairs.

How Arbitration Works by Frank Elkouri. Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, D. C. 1952. 271 pp. $5.50.

A valuable study of arbitration in labor-management relations in which the entire arbitration process is carefully examined.

Venture with Ideas: Meetings with Gurdjieff and Ouspensky by Kenneth Walker. Pellegrini and Cudahy. 1952. 212 pp. $3.25.

For those acquainted with the disciplines and teachings of these modern philosophers, this is an engrossing account of a unique system of esoteric knowledge.

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